

\* \* \* Earache, Periodic Pains;" (circular) "Swift Relief Follows the Swallow \* \* \* the Swiftness of the relief \* \* \* makes it so. Neo-Syn swiftly relieves \* \* \* Earache, Neuralgia \* \* \* LaGrippe \* \* \* for the relief of Backache and Periodic or Menstrual Pains \* \* \* Earache \* \* \* Neuralgia \* \* \* Influenza, LaGrippe, 1 to 2 tablets with water every 3 hours until relieved \* \* \* Backache, Periodic Pains 2 tablets two to four times daily as required."

On June 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16946. Adulteration and misbranding of sodium bicarbonate. U. S. v. James Good (Inc.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 23736. I. S. No. 03412.)**

On July 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district an information against James G. Good (Inc.), a corporation trading at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about September 20, 1928, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of sodium bicarbonate which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "One Pound Sodium Bicarbonate U. S. P. James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa."

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that some of them contained sodium fluoride varying in quantity from 86 per cent to 92 per cent.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained a large amount of sodium fluoride, whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that sodium bicarbonate consist of not less than 99 per cent of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , to wit, pure sodium bicarbonate, and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be sodium bicarbonate, whereas it was a mixture composed in large part of sodium fluoride.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Sodium Bicarbonate U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was sodium bicarbonate which conformed to the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was composed in large part of sodium fluoride and was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article, to wit, sodium bicarbonate.

On September 19, 1929, plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16947. Adulteration and misbranding of Lax-Krax. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Packages of Lax Krax. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24003. I. S. No. 06181. S. No. 2242.)**

On September 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen packages of Lax Krax at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cubbison Cracker Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about June 26, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Lax-Krax, \* \* \* Lax-Krax Wafers, \* \* \* Dr. Hollie's Wafers;" (circular) "Lax Wafers."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was a brown cracker containing the laxative drug, senna.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained senna, an added deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health.